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THE BULLETIN.

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MAYSVILLE, - - JULY 3, 1862.

FAITHFUL.

BY CHARLES STEWART.

You have taken back the promise—
You have defied to disavow;
But you cannot take the bitterness
That burns upon my brow.
Where love hath breathed, pride dieth;
I have struggled, but in vain—
First, to keep the links together,
Then to piece the broken chain.

But it may not be—'tis over,
And I wear joy's smiling mask;
Yes, 'the golden bowl is broken,'
The bright dream is o'er at last.
Still, no shade of blame shall cloud you;
Fear no more a claim from me;
But I would not have you fancy
That I count myself as free.

No, I'm bound with the old promise—
What can break the mighty chain?
Not the words that you have spoken,
Nor the sharpness of my pain.
Do you think, because you falter—
Lest by fickle youth to-day
That from the heart I gave you,
My strong love can fade away?

It lives on—no eye doth see it;
In my heart it shall lie deep,
Hid from all—yet oft I feel it
Stirring up my soul in sleep.
Then, remember, that the spirit
Which you care not now to claim,
Will endure in hope and patience,
Till you seek for it again.

And, perchance, within the future—
As the past hath often proved—
Present friends may grow unfaithful,
And may see the sigh unheeded.
You may then, perhaps, remember
One true heart you pained to try:
Until then I'll keep it for you,
Be that time beyond the sky!

For Small-Sized Ladies.

In a little precious stone
What splendor meets the eyes!
In a little lump of sugar
How much of sweetness lies!
So in a little woman,
Love grows and multiplies;
You recollect the proverb says—
"A word unto the wise."

A pepper corn is very small,
But seasons every dinner
More than all other condiments,
Although its sprinkled thinner;
Just so a little woman is,
If love will let you win her:
There's not a joy in all the world
You cannot find within her.

A GEM.

Call us not weeds, we are flowers of thy sea,
For lovely, and bright, and gay tinted are we,
And quite independent of sunshine or showers,
Then call us not weeds, we are oceans gay flowers!
Not nursed like the plants of a summer pasture,
Where gales are but signs of an evening air,
Our exquisite, fragile, and delicate forms,
Are nursed by the ocean, and rocked by the
storms.

HE AGREED.—A young lady and gentleman
disputing under the subject, the lady
suddenly remarked:

"Sir, we can never agree in anything."
"You are wrong, madam," said he. "If you
should go into a room in which there were
but two beds, a woman in one and a man in
the other, with whom would you sleep?"
"With the woman of course," replied she
emphatically.

"So would I," said the gentleman.

Forces under Wool.—The new nigger
regiments.

It is said that a man in Paris is raising bees
on artificial flowers.

The height of impudence.—Taking shelter
from a shower in an umbrella shop.

Sympathy of Colors.—The Southern
blacks think a good deal of the Northern
Browns.

Two lovers, like two armies, generally get
along quietly enough till they are engaged.

Many good men are like chestnut—very
pleasant nuts, but enclosed in very prickly
burs.

A wag said: "I loved my wife at first—
For the first two months I felt as if I could
eat her up; ever since, I have been sorry I
didn't."

Fortune sometimes descends as a snow-
storm, heaping up a great abundance; but
the appearance of a warm sun thaws it to
nothing.

The greatest organ in the world, some
bachelor says, is the organ of speech in a woman—it is the organ without stops.

The Yankee at a Modern Hotel.

Some time ago, a very long, brown Down
Easter, attired in one of those costumes
which are no where to be met with except
on the stage, a tall bell-crowned white hat,
short-waisted blue coat, with enormous
pewter buttons, a vest as "yellow" as a bar-
berry blossom, and a pair of corduroys,
whose highest ambition seemed to be main-
tain their ascendancy over a pair of enor-
mous cowhides, that had trodden many hun-
dred miles of longing paths, "might have
been seen," Jack-knife and shingle in hand,
winding his way up long wharf, in the reali-
zation of his life long anticipation of "seeing
Boston." At the corner of Merchants' Row,
his progress was arrested by the lumbering
transit of a two-story house on wheels,
drawn by half a dozen yoke of oxen, with
the people inside pursuing their usual avoca-
tions.

"What on airth is that 'ere?" he asked of
a bystander.

"Oh, nothing," replied the towny, "the
folks are only moving, that's all. When we
move down here, we move house and all."

"Je-musdem!" Wall, that heats all natur.

Wall, cap'n, what's that ere big stunn house
over the left?"

"That's the new custom-house. It's a
mighty bad location, but they are going to
move it next week."

"Thunder and molasses! I'll take all the
oxen in creation to start her!"

"Oh, they use elephants for moving such
large buildings."

"And how many elephants will it take?"

"Upwards of a hundred."

The Yankee cut a deep gash in his shin-
gle, and walked on.

He next repaired to the Adams' House,
for he had 'hearn tell' of that and was de-
termined to progress during juvenility, as
the impossibility of doing so at a more
advanced age.

He soon found the 'tavern,' and the dea-
con, and ordered accommodations, literally
"darning the expenses." Having 'sleeked up'
a little he witnessed, with some amaze-
ment, the operations of a servant upon the gong,
simply remarking, that he 'knewed what
sheet lightning was, but this was the first
time he'd ever heard of sheet thunder.' He
followed the crowd into the dining hall and
was referred to a seat, where he observed
himself, tucking his towel under his chin
with a sort of desperation, as if he were go-
ing to be shaved or scalped.

The sight of the covered dishes added to
his amazement. "Dad darn it!" he exclaim-
ed, "I ever heard of cooking on the table!
but here they've gone and sot in kitchens
all over the lot. Whar's the fire to come
from, that's what I'd like to know."

He got long with his soup very well and
was pausing for breath before he finished it,
when a waiter snatched his plate away, and
was running off with it.

"Hello, you sir!" vociferated the Yankee,
"see you. Fetch that 'ere hack quick'n
lightnin', or you'll have your head pucked."

His plate was returned, and he finished
his soup with dignity. After waiting a mo-
ment, he raised his voice again, and sum-
moned the offending waiter sternly.

"Kalkulate to starve me?"

"No, sir."

"Wall, why don't you tetch on some fresh
fodder, darn it!"

"There's the cart, sir."

"Where's the cart? And what in thunder
am I to do with the cart when I have got
it? Look out you pesky serpent, or you'll
catch it."

"The bill of fare."

"I don't pay my bill till I have had my
fodder."

The waiter humbly explained his mean-
ing.

"What does all these crack-jaw names
mean; give me something plain and hearty—
build corn beef—and fetch it about the
quickest, while I look over the paper and
see what else I'll hev."

The meat was brought him.

"Hold on! was the next order. What's
this here? M-a-c-c-a—read it, won't you,
sir?"

"Macaroni, sir."

"All right, cap'n. Hurry it up."

"The dish was brought."

"You eternal cuss!" roared the down-caster,
"if I halut as great a mind as I ever had to
kerfblow yer, and make an example of
yer on the spot."

Running your rigs on me, jest because I'm a
stranger in these parts? Take away your
yer biled pipostems and fetch us some cab-
bage. That's right. And now some vine-
gar."

"Vinegar's in the castor, sir," replied the
waiter, and made good his retreat.

"In the castor is it—hey?" soloquized the
Yankee; "and where in thunder is the castor?"

The gentleman opposite pushed it towards
him. He looked at it and took the stopper
out of the vinegar, taking up the castor by
the bottom, turned it up. But all the
crucets manifested a desire to illustrate the
law of gravity, and leaped from their loca-
tion, and the Yankee was compelled to set
it down again.

"Jerusalem!" he exclaimed. "This here is a
curious contrivance, and no mistake. How
on earth am I to get at the tinned vinegar?
I'll try it once more." Again he caught the
castor, but this time all the stopples tumbled
out.

"Thunderation!" he roared; "here's a pretty
mess. Darn it all, here's got the darned
castor in the gravy, and the darned red
led on my cabbage, and the yaller on my
tater. Darn the thing I say!"

"My friend," said the gentleman opposite,
"with a strong control over his risible mus-
cles, 'it appears to me that if I were in want
of vinegar I would take the crust out of the
stand, and by that means should avoid all
trouble.'"

Here the whole company, waiters and all,
burst into a fit of laughter. The Yankee
rose in a rage, upsetting the chair and glaring
defiance on his neighbor.

"How in the name of all tamed cusses in
creation," he yelled, "should I know any-
thing about how the tamed thing worked,
when I never seed any one of 'em afore?"

"You've hitched this up agin me, I know it.
Whar's the landlurd? Fetch my bill on—
I'll get out of this. I hain't eat ten cents

worth, but I'll pay up like a book, and cuss
and quit. And if ever I set out to eat a
meats vittles in Boston town again, you may
take my hide and tan it. Darn your castors,
and your castorile, and you too, one and all."

And flinging down a dollar on the table,
he seized his white bell-top from the hands
of a trembling waiter, and vanished. Down
Washington and State streets he streaked it
like a comet, and never slaked his pace till
he pulled up on board the Kennebeck.

"Cap'n," said he to the commander, "cast
off your line just as quick as you're a mind
to, and if you ever catch me wanting to see
Boston agin, jest take me by the slack and
throw me right into that 'ere biler, boots and
all—by me gawd."

A WONDERFUL ARCHITECT.

Do you know the type setter is an archi-
tect? You see those bits of lead and zinc
lying over, across and against each other,
like the tangled braids of a mermaid's hair?

And yet they form an army more powerful
ever fought on tented field. Yesterday
they stood up "form"—truly, in a thousand
forms. You may look upon the little bits
with a smile on your lip, but you little
dream they are stronger and wiser than you
—they will sneak when you are dead and
forgotten. They have sometimes made you
smile, and sometimes shudder.

"Stocks!" I've there something in that
word? Have you been head and heels
in them for years, and don't you feel your
rise and fall with them alternately? A lit-
tle further on you come to the "Married."

At I thought that would make you smile.
I saw you kiss a baby then, and that word
unraveled it all. You haven't forgotten the
day you went courting, have you? Then
there was magic in the utterance. You
stood at the altar on the strength of the
happiness you felt, and if you have not al-
ways loved the girl as you ought to, there is
no one you love as well. You secretly
bless the day when the single word "Mar-
ried" was wreathed like a sacred archway
over the joys of you and yours. Don't you
remember little Minnie—she whom you
loved so well—she with the blue eyes and
auburn curls? When Death's dark Angel
folded her little delicate hands over her
swoony bosom, and sealed her loving eyes
with his icy fingers, don't you remember how
the great tide of sorrow came surging over
your sufferer's heart? You little thought
the other day when you picked up the pa-
pers—that the word "Died," of only four
letters—which you laughed at as they lay
dusty and dirty in their spare homes—
would make you weep—would make you
think of her whom God hath taken.

If you come to his office to-morrow the
printer will show you how to distribute
knowledge. He will pull to pieces tough
wring arguments that yesterday defied the
world. Those pretty palaces which the
poet wrought will have to come down, and
their golden fancies become to-morrow the
instruments of the politician's prose. In
they go—those metallic dwarfs, scattered
broadcast like good seed, which shall bring
forth sixty, aye an hundred fold. "Sixty
lives lost" and Prentice's last joke march in
together, and the printer wishes the Yank-
eees as cordially as if human life was
below par, and so it is. This is the prin-
ter's life and business.

A Printing Office is a great bowling alley.
The printer sets up pins—the world keeps
tally the editor puts the ball in motion,
and away it goes, carrying death and des-
truction in its front, sending a pin here and
a pin there, while a noisy rabble always
stand by to cheer and hiss down the play-
ers. Some play for money; and a few—a
precious few—to it to patronize the boss
and bless mankind. No matter what the
balls are made of or how they go, if they
only hit the mark! The crowd pocket the
spoils and the honors are left to the pro-
prietary, who goes behind the scenes and
starve in his shirt sleeves. And such is
life.

When the printer dies, the world just
gets a glimpse of his value as his coat-tail
vanish into glory, and then it looks very
bad. But his head a little, calls him a clever
fellow—says only fault was in being poor,
and then the world shoves his sympathy
out of sight into that idiom the human
heart, and on rolls the Juggernaut as
though nothing had happened.

Some day the people will wake up and
find a serow lost in the jugged machine of
human progress. If you do, don't waste
more sympathy than possible on those my
theological fellows who print your books
and papers.

DANCING.—In Dr. Brown's racy and val-
uable book on "Health," he thus refers to the
"sin" of dancing:

"Dancing is just the music of the feet; the
gladness of the young legs, and is well cal-
led the poetry of motion. I remember a story
of a good old Antiburgher minister. It
was in the days when dancing was held to
be a great sin, and to be dealt with by the
session. Jessie, a comely, and good, and
blithe young woman, a great favorite of the
minister's, had been guilty of dancing at a
friends wedding. She was summoned be-
fore the session to be dealt with—the grim
old fellows sternly concentrating their eyes
upon her, as she stood trembling in her
striped short gown, and her pretty bare feet.
The doctor, who was one of divinity, and a
deep thinker, greatly pitying her and myself
said—

"Jessie, my woman, were ye dancing?"

"Yes, sabbid Jessie."

"Ye man, e'en promise never to dance
again, Jessie."

"I will sir, I will promise," with a cour-
tesy.

"Now, what were ye thinking o', Jessie,
when ye were dancing?"

"Tell us truly," said an old elder, who had
been a preacher in youth.

"Nae ill," sobbed out the dear little woman.

"Then, Jessie, my woman, aye dance,"
cried the delighted doctor.

"And so say I, to the extent that so long
as our young girls think 'nae ill,' they may
dance their own and their feet's fill; and so
on with all the round of the sunshine and
flowers God had thrown upon and along the
path of his children."

From the Ohio Statesman.

American Democracy Constructive and Conservative—Not Revolutionary or Destructive.

The only organized constructive and con-
servative political body in this country is the
Democracy or Democratic party. Its essen-
tial elements and its past history prove it to
be such.

In Europe an monarchies and aristocracies,
Democracy is revolutionary—destructive;
because it seeks to tear down or destroy ex-
isting systems of government. It was revolu-
tionary and destructive in this country
when it sought the overthrow of the British
rule in the then Anglo-American colonies.

But having accomplished that object, it
ceased to be a Destroyer and became a Build-
er. It founded a government or rather a
system of governments united in one, in
which the essential—the vital element is
the principle of self-government, which is
the life blood of Democracy, and from
which the term itself takes its origin.

Naturally enough the Democracy looked
upon its own work in the construction of a
new system with a jealous eye and guarded
it with vigilant care. It secured, after sev-
eral years' experience in the work of con-
struction, as far as practicable, the public
welfare and the blessings of liberty, provid-
ing for future change and improvement
without revolution or destruction of the
system itself. Thus Democracy in this
country became and is both conservative
and progressive.

Soon after the new system to which our
Revolution gave birth, went into full oper-
ation, the Democracy assuming the position
of a political party, became the conservator
and guardian of that system. It maintain-
ed that in order to preserve the integrity of
the whole, it was essential to preserve the
integrity of the several component parts,
and that the safety of the whole was essen-
tial to the safety of the parts. Hence arose
the primal Democratic idea of separate
States with their own Constitution and laws,
yet united, not consolidated, in one National
Union, supreme over all within certain de-
fined limits.

This primal Democratic idea, conformed
our political system of government to the
solar system—the States, like the planets,
moving round a central power, each attract-
ed and yet repelled, and each in its appro-
priate and separate sphere; while the cen-
tral power, never deviating from its peculiar
and assigned position, diffuses its invigorat-
ing, protecting and beneficent influence im-
mediately throughout, and to every part of
the complex system, for which purpose
alone it was created and is sustained.

All this is embodied and concentrated in
the expression—"The Union." It is em-
phatically and essentially a Democratic ex-
pression, as the idea to which it owes its or-
igin is Democratic. It is this, and not any
tendency, as has been falsely supposed, to a
revolutionary leveling system, that has
made Democracy popular in this country,
and given the Democratic party ascendancy
and power. That party has been, by the
acknowledgments, and touts of its political
opponents, the conservator, the guardian
and the savior of the Union from the days
of THOMAS JEFFERSON, to those of ABRA-
HAM LINCOLN.

Such is the position of the Democratic
party to-day. The opposition to it is based
upon the ground that it seeks to maintain
the Union with the integrity of the whole
and of each component part, unimpaired by
any unconstitutional and revolutionary
change. It is the only conservative Union
party, and around it and within it are rally-
ing all who are not bent on revolution and
destruction, or led astray by those who are.

DEFINITIONS OF AN OLD MAID.—Man—A
conglomerate mass of fire, tobacco smoke,
confusion, conceit, and boots.

Woman—The waiter, perforce, on the
aforesaid animal.

Hub-and—An instrument constructed to
growl at shirt buttons that ain't there.

Mother—A pleasant song; a sweet vision
of childhood.

Child—A compound of delightful and
distressing elements.

Day—An invention for keeping people
awake of nights, and for the aggrandizement
of the washer woman.

Wife—A machine made for darning stock-
ings, making puddings, and sewing on shirt
buttons.

Father—A being who thrashes the boys,
and won't "fork over" as his olive branches
desire.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA FRIGHTENED.—
One of our German exchanges says that
when the news of Cameron's appointment
as Minister to Russia reached St. Petersburg,
the Emperor immediately ordered an under-
ground vault, in which he intended to place
his jewels, money, etc.

WHERE ARE THE PATRIOTS?—Two-thirds
of the patriots who are fighting the battles
of the Union in the bloody fields of Virginia
and Mississippi are democrats. Two-thirds
of the men in Congress who are injuring the
cause of the Union and railing at our
generals are narrow minded abolitionists.—
New York Herald.

Owen Lovejoy's Speech in New York.

This black republican made a speech on
the evening of June 12, before a company
of his class at Cooper Institute, New York.
Win. Bryant in the Chair. In the course of
his remarks he is reported to have said:

"If the President does not move as rapidly
as you desire, if he is over scrupulous of
forms, it is some compensation to know that
the Commander-in-Chief of more than half
a million of soldiers, and who is frequently
under the necessity of acting without au-
thority of law, will take no undue advantage
of the power, for the time, almost unlimited,
that is placed in his hands. It is something,
yea, much, to know that the liberties of the
people and the supremacy of the law, though
from the temporary urgency to some slight
extent infringed upon, will be restored un-
impaired. Let us, then, give the President a
cordial, loyal and sympathizing support.
Never has a President, not even Washing-
ton, been beset with so many trials and diffi-
culties as our present. The wonder is not
that he should make mistakes, but that he
should make so few. I no more doubt his
anti-slavery integrity, his ultimate anti-
slavery action, than I do my own. In the
words which Webster put into the mouth of
the elder Adams, 'I see clearly through this
day's business.' The rebellion will be sup-
pressed. I stand awe-struck and overpow-
ered in the awful presence of the grand and
sublime uprising of the people of this nation.
It is the miracle of the martial history of
the world. The flag of the Union floats
over our moral armor-plated men, than the
flag of any one nationality ever floated over
before. England, when the honor of her
national prowess was at stake, in the Crimean
war, could hardly muster twenty-five thou-
sand men. The recent call of the Govern-
ment, revealing the unconscious reserved
power of the people, demonstrated that a
million of men would respond to the call of

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FOURTH OF JULY.

To-morrow will be the 66th Anniversary of our Independence, and now, although the nation, whose birth is celebrated in that day of immortal memory, is convulsed with internal discord, it is nevertheless a duty which the American people owe to themselves and their country, to celebrate not only the achievement of American Independence, but the recognition of the principles of government on which their greatness as a nation, rose in such majesty and power. The history of the Sages and Heroes of the Revolution cannot be too often examined by the present and coming generations, to insure the perpetuity of those principles transmitted to us by those who won them, by enduring patience, unparalleled suffering, noble fortitude and disinterested patriotism. In lines of living light, they have traced the path of duty in which we must tread to insure safety and preserve our union, and if these heaven-born principles are not cherished and practiced by the present and coming generations, the *Liberty we now enjoy* will be buried in the smoking ruins of the Ellysian Temple of our Independence. If on this coming Fourth of July, the American people could take counsel of each other, for the preservation of their liberties and of their government, as their fathers did for the acquisition of the political rights which have been enjoyed by the American people until recently, it would not be long before all matters of dispute and difference, among them, would soon be adjusted as not to be made a cause of war.

THE CROPS.—Farmers have commenced harvesting in this country. The wheat crop promises more than an average yield. Corn is said to be very backward this season, yet farmers are not without hope of a full crop. The weather is remarkably fine for tobacco. We learn that in Harrison and Bonhom counties, the yield in wheat, both as to quality and quantity, is satisfactory. In Boone there are some complaints of smut. In Kenton we hear of both rust and smut, though not to any considerable extent. The cat crop, it is said, will be short.

NEW LAW BOOK.—Cameron on Contracts, with Notes by Gideon Wells; published by Dawes, Washburne & Co., Washington, D. C.

The public land of Texas, for the confiscation of which Lane of Kansas, introduced a bill, is said to amount to 100,000,000 of acres.

The Senate has passed a bill one section of which reduces the cavalry to thirty regiments. The House Military Committee raises the number to forty-four.

The Cleveland Leader says John Brown, Jr., (who was commissioned a Colonel, to please 'Old Gid.') has resigned his commission without ever getting into a fight.

An Eastern exchange says President Lincoln has it in his power to bring the war to a conclusion speedily. He has only to send Cameron to Richmond, and in a few months he will steal the Southern Confederacy.

The navy of the Mississippi River will soon number about one hundred war vessels, consisting of gun-boats, mortar-boats and rams.

The New Albany Ledger says that within the last year a band of horse thieves in Washington county, Ind., have stolen one hundred and twenty-five horses in Kentucky and Indiana.

The nomination of Gen. Shields, as a Major-General, has been rejected by the Senate. It is stated that not a vote was cast in his favor. His conduct at the battle of Fort Republic, induced Senators to believe him insane or totally incompetent to command a body of men.

It is rumored in Washington, that Secretary Seward's visit to New York is connected with some recent foreign complication. There is nothing definitely known, however. The conviction is becoming general there, that nothing but speedy victories will prevent foreign intervention.

We understand from a gentleman just from New Orleans, that the citizens had stored all of the cotton, at that place, on steamboats above the city, and on the approach of the National fleet they applied the torch to it, destroying every pound. He also states that the heads of hogsheads of sugar were knocked out and rolled into the river, and barrels of molasses were emptied into the streets.

Col. Metcalfe has selected the farm of Joe, Desha near Cythiana as his camping ground, and place of rendezvous for the volunteers of his cavalry regiment.

ANOTHER GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY!—According to a Richmond paper, as we learn from the Louisville Express, Richard Hawes, of Boone county, has been selected by the Governor, by the rebellious who chose Geo. W. Johnson for that position.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The past week, has witnessed several skirmishes, and engagements between the two armies now in the field.

On Wednesday, of last week, a fight occurred a short distance beyond Fair Oaks, Va., between about 6,000 national troops, and two divisions of the confederate army. The loss on both sides heavy—reported loss of the federal troops in killed, wounded and missing, to be 1,000—that of the confederates not known, but supposed to be more than that of the federals.

The fleet after the recent fight on White river, proceeded up the river, as far as Crooked Point Cut-off, when on account of low water they were obliged to return. This leaves Gen. Curtis, in rather a critical position, he being some 60 miles above Little Rock, and the rebel Gen. Rains reported as coming upon him with a force of 12,000.

On last Thursday, the first train on the Memphis and Charleston road, for Corinth, was sent out from Memphis, which was captured by a body of rebel cavalry when about twelve miles from Memphis. The train had on board Col. Prindle and Major Sharp, railroad superintendents; Col. Kinney and a company of the Fifty-sixth Ohio, together with seventy-five or eighty mule teams, with provender. The train and all on board was captured. Ten federal soldiers were killed. This is reported to be the only train that was left at Memphis.

Gen. Pope has been appointed to the command of that portion of the army of Virginia, recently under the commands of Gens. Fremont, Shields and Banks, causing the resignation of the two former Generals. Gen. Sigel has been appointed to fill the command of Fremont, and Carl Shurz that of Shields.

The battle which occurred on James Island, near Charleston, resulted in the defeat of the national troops under Gen. Benham, who has been arrested and taken to Washington, to account for the "Bloody Islander" of leading 6,500 men against an enemy 15,000 strong and behind intrenchments. The reported loss of the national troops, is from 700 to 800—that of the rebels not ascertained.

On the 23rd inst., the Federal fleet, numbering twenty gunboats and mortars, opened on the lower batteries of Vicksburg, under the command of Van Dorn; the result is not stated. Gen. Van Dorn has advised all the families of the city to move eight miles back from the river as he intends to defend the city to the last extremity. The force under his command is estimated at 12,000, with twenty large guns in position. It is reported that Farragut destroyed the town of Warrington, below Vicksburg, for firing upon the fleet.

The Rebel Onset—An Awful Scene.

An extract from a private letter of a member of battery A, New York Artillery, in Casey's Division, better known as the "Napoleon gun battery," in the front line of the first day's battle before Richmond, says:

"Our spherical case shot were awful missiles, each of them consisting of a clotted mass of seventy six musket balls, with a charge of powder in the center, that is fired by a fuse the same as a shell. The missile first acts as a solid shot, plunging its way through masses of men, and then exploding bursts forth a shower of musket balls, that mow down the foe in heaps. Our battery threw twenty-four of these a minute, and as we had the exact range of every part of the field, every shot told the frightful effect. But the enemy were not all daunted—they marched steadily on. Why we, as well as our horses, were not every one shot down, will forever remain a mystery to me. We did not mind the leaden hail, however, but kept pouring our case-shot into the dense masses of the foe, who came in prodigious and overwhelming force. And they fought splendidly, too. Our shot tore their ranks wide open, and shattered them asunder in a manner that was frightful to witness; but they closed up again at once, and came on as steadily as English veterans. When they got within four hundred yards, we closed our case shot and opened on them canister, and such destruction it never otherwise witnessed. At each discharge great gaps were made in their ranks—indeed, whole companies went down before that murderous fire; but they closed up with an order and discipline that was awe inspiring. They seemed to be animated with the courage of despair, blended with the hope of a speedy victory if they could by an overwhelming rush drive us from our position. It was awful to see their ranks torn and shattered by every discharge of canister that we poured right into their faces, and while their dead and dying lay in piles, closed, and still kept advancing right in the face of that fire. At one time, three lines one behind another, were steadily advancing, and three of our flags were brought in range of one of our guns shot with canister. 'Fire!' shouted the gunner, and down went those three lines as if a thunderbolt had torn through them, and the dead lay in swaths. But they at once closed up, and came steadily on, never halting or wavering, right through the woods, over the fence, through the field, right up to our guns, and sweeping everything before them captured every piece. When we delivered our last fire, they were within fifteen or twenty paces of us, and as all our horses had been either killed or wounded, we could not carry off a gun. Our whole division was cut to pieces, with what loss I do not know. We fell back to a second line of intrenchments and there held the enemy in check until reinforcements arrived, and then we kept our position till night put an end to the battle. This morning the fight was renewed, and we have driven the enemy back, regained possession of our camp, and it is reported, with what degree of truth I cannot say, that our battery has been recaptured. The rebels stripped our camp thoroughly.

Mr. Wm. V. Cronwell, of Fayette, sold the other day, to Mr. Wm. Long, of Cincinnati, his two year old premium colt, King Williams, by Washington Denmark, for \$100.

The Tax Bill.

The Tax Bill has passed both Houses of Congress and only awaits the signature of the President to become a law. It passed the Senate unanimously. In the House the following members voted in the negative: Messrs. Allen of Ohio, Browne of R. Island, Johnson of Pa., Norton of Mo., Nugent of O., Pendleton of O., Shields of Oregon, Stiles of Pa., Wickliffe of Ky., and Wood of N. Y.

Below we give a few items of general interest. A list of the articles taxed with the amount of the tax would fill more than three pages of this paper. It would be easier to enumerate the free articles than to name those that are taxed.

The committee of conference struck out the tax on dogs, as also that on watches and pianos. The committee was unable to agree on the amount of tax on rectified spirits, and in consequence the article is left untaxed.

Animal Oils, per gallon	2 cents
Apothecaries for license	\$10.00
Appraisements of value or damages, stamp duty, each	5 cents
Auctioneers for license	\$20.00
Auction sales of stocks, bonds, &c., on gross amount of sales	1-10 of 1 per cent
Auction sales of goods, merchandise, &c., on gross amount	1/2 of 1 per cent
(No tax upon sales by judicial or executive officers.)	
Bank dividends	3 per cent
Bankers for license	\$100.00
Beer per barrel of 31 gals.—fractional parts of a barrel to pay proportionately	\$1.00
Bills of exchange (bills) according to amount, stamp duty of from 5 cents to \$1.55	
Bills of lading, stamp duty	5 cents
Bridges, toll on gross receipts	5 per cent
Brokers for license	\$50.00
Cattle, per head	5 cents
Cattle, slaughtered per head	5 cents
Cattle, over 18 months old, slaughtered for sale, each	20 cts
Checks drawn on any bank, same as bills of exchange	
Coal, per ton	2 1/2 cts
Coal oil, refined, per gallon	10 cts
Coffee, ground, per pound	5 mills
Confessioners for license	\$10.00
Contracts, for each sheet or piece of paper on which written, stamp duty	5 cents
Certificate of stock in any incorporated company	25 cts
Distilled spirits per gallon	20 cts
Deeds, stamp duty	\$1.00
Dentists for license	\$10.00
Dispatch, telegraphic	1 to 5 cts
Distillers for license	\$10.00 to \$50.00
Dividends, annual income from taxes exceeding \$500, and not exceeding \$10,000, on the excess over \$500	3 per cent
Do., exceeding \$10,000, and not exceeding \$50,000, on the excess over \$10,000	3 per cent
Do., exceeding \$50,000	7 1/2 per cent
Express—For every receipt issued by any company	1 to 5 cts
Ferry boats, on gross receipts	1 1/2 per cent
Fires for insurance, on dividends	3 per cent
Gains, annual, of every person, when exceeding \$500, and do not exceed \$10,000, on the excess of gain over \$500	3 per cent
Do., exceeding \$10,000, and not exceeding \$50,000	5 per cent
Gas, coal and all other illuminating, per 1,000 cubic feet	1 to 15 cts
Hogs, exceeding six months old, slaughtered for sale, per head	5 cents
Horse dealers, for license	\$10.00
Hotels, for license, from \$5 to \$200.00	
Insurance policy	25 cents
Lager beer, per barrel of 31 gallons	\$1.00
Lawyers, for license	\$10.00
Livery stable keepers for license	10 cts
Manufacturers for license	10 cts
Manufactures not otherwise specified	3 per cent
Mortgage of lands or property from \$50 to \$100	\$1.00
Physicians, for license	\$5 to \$20
Physicians, for license	\$10.00
Retail dealers in groceries or dry goods, for license	10 cts
Retail dealers in liquors, for license	20 cts
Salt, per 100 pounds	4 cents
Seals, valued at not over five dollars per thousand, per thousand	\$1.50
Do., valued at over five dollars per 1,000, and not over ten dollars, per 1,000	2 1/2 cts
Do., valued at over ten and not over twenty dollars per 1,000, per 1,000	2 1/2 cts
Do., valued at over twenty dollars per 1,000 thousand	5 cts
Sheep, slaughtered for sale, per head	5 cents
Steamboats, on gross receipts	2 1/2 per cent
Tobacco, under which term is included every person who shall offer for sale, at retail, cigars, snuff or tobacco in any form, (wholesale and retail dealers, keepers of hotels, are not required to take out a license as tobaccoists, for each license	10 cts
Tobacco, manufactured, valued at more than 50 cents per pound, per lb	15 cts
Do., valued at any sum not exceeding 50c a pound, per lb	10 cts
Wholesale dealers in groceries or dry goods, for license	\$50.00
Wholesale dealers in liquors, for license	100 cts

The President has vetoed the bill authorizing the banks of the District of Columbia to issue notes of a less denomination than five dollars.

Fourteen hundred Federal prisoners taken at Shiloh, were released on parole and sent home.

The editor of the Nashville Union is a queer wag. Describing the Tennessee Penitentiary, when noticing the clowns he says they looked as if they could hold as much liquor as Humphrey Marshall.

RECTIFIED SPIRITS.—The tax bill imposes no tax on rectified spirits. The Senate and House found it impossible to agree on the tax, the House wanting a very high, and the Senate a very low tax, and so they compromise by levying no tax at all on the article. Garrett Davis protested against this feature, and complained that it gave a chance to Cincinnati dealers to drive out pure Bourbon whiskey, by underselling with drugged articles manufactured from the rectified spirits.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—A new counterfeit of the denomination of \$5 on the Bank of Salem, at Salem, has lately made its appearance. The dates are partially blank, while in most of the genuine bills the dates are in red ink. The bill is an excellent imitation, and persons should be careful in taking out of the denomination of \$5 on this bank to examine them closely.

THE DEMOCRACY MUST DO IT.—If the Union is ever restored, the Democratic party must do it. We hear people talking about 'Union party.' Those abolitionists in the North call themselves the 'Union party,' and are in reality, managing the war. Unionism means one thing in Massachusetts, and another thing in Missouri. Democracy knows no North, no South, no East or West, but keeping its eye fixed firmly upon the fathers of the Republic, will give no ground they can hold to any contemptible faction. —Chil. Chronicle.

Guerrillas Operating in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 30.—Last night a party of rebel guerrillas, supposed to be five hundred, made a raid into Henderson and Webster Counties, and attacked a company of the Louisville Provost Guard, encamped in a hotel at Henderson. One of our Lieutenants was killed and two of our men were wounded. The rebels finally cleared out under cover of darkness. Federal reinforcements will reach Henderson from two points by to-morrow morning.

Nigger vs Soldiers.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That the Republican Supreme Court of Ohio decided that Negroes can vote; and, BE IT REMEMBERED, That a Republican Legislature decided that Soldiers cannot vote. A nigger according to republican doctrine, is not only as good, but better than the soldier who is braving the dangers of the battlefield for his country.—Remember this at the ballot-box.—Georgetown Argus.

Put it on Record.

In the House of Representatives on Monday afternoon, Mr. Vallandigham offered a resolution in which he thanked Maj. Gen. Halleck and the other brave men under him, and declared "that, in common with the whole country, this House would rejoice to see the Constitution as is and the Union as it was maintained and restored everywhere without any further effusion of fratricidal blood." Upon the adoption of this resolution, he demanded the previous question.

The house refused to sustain the demand for the previous question, only thirty-five members voting in the affirmative. So it seems that out of all the members of the House, but thirty-five could be found "who would rejoice to see the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was maintained and restored everywhere without any further effusion of fratricidal blood."

It is reported that a body of Abolition farmers of the Western Reserve intend importing Negroes from Washington City for harvest hands, wagoners, &c.—Exchange.

Wonder if the anxiety of these cute Yankee Abolitionists to get people to work for them for "almost nothing" isn't the reason why they are all in favor of emancipation. —Georgetown (O.) Argus.

The Platform of the Democracy of Minnesota.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Minnesota, in calling a State Convention at St. Paul, on the 22d of July, for the purpose of nominating a State ticket, says:

"All who are inclined to step up to the help of the Union against its open and furtive foes in the North as well as the South, who see no benefit but much evil to the North and South in the proposed conversion of the war into one for interfering with the prerogatives of States, and forcing into freedom those who have not asked it, and who can never be citizens of the United States—who are opposed to being grossly taxed to pay citizens of other States for negroes to infest and corrupt Northern communities—who view with alarm violence to the spirit and letter of the Constitution under any pretense, and would re-voke the corruption at Washington, which has scandalized the Republic and the age, are cordially invited to come up to the work, as Democrats of old, to snatch their beloved country from destruction, and start it in a new career of peace, prosperity and fraternity."

NEW ISSUE OF 5'S OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK. The new issue of \$5 of the People's Bank of Kentucky is a handsome and elegant bill executed in the best style of the American Bank Note Company. In the upper corner, right and left, the denomination is stated by large figures surrounded by elaborate lining. In the right-hand lower corner there is a farm scene, with a man and two horses at the watering-trough in the foreground, and house and cows in the distance. On the left a head of Henry Clay in an oval, and near by a fine female head. The bill may well be denominated "red back" the back taking that particular hue, and is ornamented with the figure "5" in various styles. It is signed by W. B. Hamilton as President, and D. M. Anderson as Cashier.

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A Horrible Case.

The Ohio State Journal of May 29th, publishes a letter from its correspondent at Franklin, Va., (Fremont's headquarters.)—The letter is dated May 22nd, and the following is the concluding paragraph:

"We had one man taken prisoner after being decoyed into a house by the guerrillas, and then murdered. His brains were beaten out with rocks. His enraged companions made a descent upon the house and seized the man—took him out and shot him. They then carried out the wife, lately confined, and not yet able to leave her bed, and laid her and her baby upon the ground, and then fired the miserable cabin. The next day some of our scouts found her in a dying condition; her baby dead, for they had been exposed all night to a hard cold rain storm.—The scouts built a shed over her and sent to camp for an ambulance and surgeon.—She asked them if her husband would not be soon released so he could help her. Poor woman, she did not know that he had been shot, and his body left lying within a hundred yards of her. What makes the affair more horrible, is that on investigation, it turns out that the man was not a bushwhacker; on the contrary, a good Unionist, no wise concerned in the murder of our soldiers. M. G.

FACTS FOR WORKING MEN.—Forney's Press (good Abolition authority) says that the freed negroes of the District of Columbia "can be hired almost for nothing."

Thousands and tens of thousands of our farmers, mechanic and day laborers, who were making from \$1 to \$2 per day, left their homes, business, and all endearments of life, and responded to their country's call, to "put down treason and rebellion." In thousands of these patriotic men slain in battle, or who have died in camp or in hospitals, will never see their homes again, or the loved ones they have left behind. But the more fortunate who may survive, when they come back again, will perhaps find their places in the field, in the shop or in the warehouse, occupied by negroes, set 'free' by the party in power.

Let the working-men of the country think of those things. Will they keep a party in power, who, under the pretense of giving 'freedom' to negroes, make slaves of white men, throw them out of employment, and reduce them and their families to beggary and want?

Let working men—white men of every profession—stand up for their rights, and put down at the ballot box the fanatics and tyrants who are forging chains to bind them to the dust!—Mt. Vernon Banner.

AN INFAMOUS AVOWAL.—The Toledo Blade admits that the passage of the Crittenden Compromise by the last Congress would have preserved the peace of the country and maintained the Union intact, but avows that the Republicans could not support that Compromise because it would have been "buying off" the South "with new concessions," to have done which, says the Blade, would have been degrading to Republicans, &c. This is a precious confession, truly! The Republican leaders refused to pass the Crittenden Compromise, not because its terms were unjust to either section of the Union; not because it conceded to the South more than she was entitled to under the Constitution—but simply because it conflicted with the doctrines of the Chicago Platform, and to yield one jot or tittle of that Platform would have degraded the republican party. Had the Crittenden Compromise been adopted, we would not to-day have a disavowed Union and civil war. But the Republican leaders could not afford the sacrifice. They said let dissolution come—let civil war come—the country may go to the devil—but the Chicago Platform, that 'holy of holies' must be preserved.—Northwest.

AND THE HUNTER BLOWS HIS HORN.—It is understood that Gen. Beauregard, struck with the brilliancy of Gen. Hunter's example, is about to issue a proclamation setting free and emancipating "forever" from further servitude, all the horses, oxen, mules and other domestic animals in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont. His plea, it is said, will be that the spread of Abolitionism is "incompatible" with the servitude of jackasses.—Ky. Whig.

The Chicago Tribune is informed by two intelligent gentlemen just from our army at Corinth, that the health of our army shows a marked improvement within the past few weeks. The list of sick have fallen off and men by hundreds have returned to their duties in the field. This they attribute largely to the acclimation of our men, with which should be joined the other cause that increased experience in camp life has good results.

An exchange tells the story of a preacher who delighted in long sermons, and who once exchanged with a brother preacher who always delivered short ones.—At the usual hour of closing the services, the people became uneasy, and being inspired with the love of warm dinners rather than long sermons, went out quietly one by one, till the preacher was left alone with the sexton. The preacher felt that he must do his duty, still continued to blaze away, till that functionary, seeing no prospect of a close, walked deliberately up the pulpit stairs, and handing him the key, requested he should lock up when he got through, and leave the key at his house as he went along!

There are many recipes for taking the scent out of your clothing, and many more for taking every cent out of your pocket.

Pray, madam, why did you name your old hen Macduff? Because I wanted her to "lay on."

The difference between Pope Pins and Louis Napoleon: The former believes in St. Peter and the latter in saltpetre.

A Western editor defines a widow as 'one who knows what's what, and desires further information on the same subject.'

Diplomas are not always worthily bestowed. A sheepskin is often taken from the animal that is entitled to it, to be given to an animal that isn't.

People with one leg in the grave are often very long in putting the other in. They seem like some birds, to repose best on one leg.

A dying Irishman was asked by his confessor if he was ready to renounce the devil and all his works. "Och! yer honor," said Pat, "don't ask me that; I'm going to a strange country, and I don't want to make myself enemies!"

THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR CUGH! PURIFY YOUR BREATH! STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICES!

SPALDING'S

Throat Confections,

ARE
GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,
GOOD FOR LECTUREES,
GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,
GOOD FOR SINGERS,
GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES,
GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS
LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.
CHILDREN CRY FOR
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections, they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while travelling or attending public meeting for stilling your Cough allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature on each package. All others are counterfeits.
A package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 45 CEDAR STREET, NEW-YORK.

Cephalic Pills

CURE
Cephalic Headache.
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

If the use of these Pills the periods attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headaches to which females are so subject. They act gently on the bowels, removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from an altered state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
45 Cedar Street, New York

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF

CEPHALIC PILLS,

WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
HEADACHE,

THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN
THEIR REACH.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this scientific discovery.

THE BULLETIN.

OFFICE—Second Street, Opposite
Cadwallader's Photograph Gallery.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, JULY 3.

Those who receive a copy of the Dollar Weekly Bulletin, and wishing to subscribe will receive it regularly by remitting ONE DOLLAR.

Our terms invariably in advance.

Advertise! Advertise!
The success of advertising, is to advertise in a paper that maintains the right, and is thereby acceptable to the good men of all parties. Such is the BULLETIN, conceded to be by all whose opinion is worth having. Send in your Advertisements.

Mu Editors:—You will please announce me as an Independent candidate for Jailor, for Mason County, at the ensuing August election. I am in favor of the old Constitution, the old Union and the enforcement of the Laws.

WILLIAM WHITE.
We are authorized to announce WILLIAM S. RAND as a Democratic candidate for the Legislature, from Lewis county.

We understand that the Homo Guards, under Capt. Clark, will parade, to-morrow, and have target shooting for a Silver Cup.

We see from the Grenada, Miss. Appeal, that R. H. FOSTER, formerly Editor of the Maysville Express, is Provost Marshal of the city of Grenada, under the Confederate Government.

We learn from a gentleman just from Lewis, that Mr. Thos. West, a very old and respectable citizen of that county, was found dead, on Monday morning, near his residence. It is supposed that he was murdered for his money, as he was known to have some five or six hundred dollars, in gold and silver, in his possession. The young men who were living with him, were visiting some neighbors on Sunday, leaving the old gentleman all alone; on their return, the next morning, they found Mr. West lying dead, in the lane, near the gate, with a bullet hole through his body. The house was broken open and appeared to have been ransacked in search of the money, but the villain or villains failed to secure the object of their hellish designs. As yet no clue has been obtained to the perpetrator of the foul deed.

The steamboat MAGNOLIA goes to Cincinnati to-day, and will return on to-morrow night, thus giving all an opportunity to witness the celebration of our natal day of Independence, which will be a grand affair in the Queen City. Fare \$2.00 for the round trip.

By reference to our advertising columns, the tax payers of Mason will find something that interests them; it will be found under the heading of "Notice to Tax-payers."

THANKS.—We are under obligations to Mr. Geo. A. Orr, of the Union Coal and Oil Co., for a file of late New York and Eastern papers.

Persons visiting our city, should not fail to call in and view Messrs. DUFFY & McCARTHY's magnificent Jewelry & Silverware Store, on 2nd Street, their establishment is as bright as a new dollar and attractive as a magnet. They have a choice selection of Watches, Rings, Buttons, Bracelets, Silverware and a variety of articles too tedious to enumerate. They are, also, prepared to manufacture to order, on the shortest notice, Watches or any style of Jewelry. Call and examine for yourselves, as they are determined to give satisfaction and not to be surprised by any one in their line.

A paper in Minnesota says the Northern mudsills will never tolerate the admission of another slave State into this Union.

The total number of horses in the World is estimated at 27,000,000, of this number the United States have 5,000,000. The general estimate has been eight to ten horses for every hundred inhabitants.

Gen. John C. Breckinridge is reported to be in command of the forces at Vicksburg, Miss.

Over two hundred of the merchants of Memphis have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

General Scott's wife died in Rome on the 10th of June, aged seventy-two years.

One thousand three hundred and fifty four bales of cotton have arrived in Cincinnati from points South during the past week, being about one thousand bales above the receipts of the week before.

In the London Exhibition, Bibles will be exhibited in 100 different languages.

THE LEE HOUSE.—This well known and popular hotel is situated on the Corner of Front and Sutton Streets, convenient to the steamboat landings, and business houses of our city. The rooms are cool and airy, the servants polite and attentive, the table under the direct supervision of Mrs. TUREMAN, the popular and estimable landlady, is loaded with everything that this and the Cincinnati market can afford. In the office, the smiling and gentlemanly clerk, Jo. TURMAN, will be found giving his attention to the wants and comforts of his guests; all of which make the Lee House one of the best hotels this side the Alleghenies.

Religious Notice.
Bishop Smith will preach at the Church of the Nativity, in this city, on Sabbath Morning and Evening, at the usual hours for Service.

FRUIT CROPS.—There has not, for a number of years, been a more bountiful season for fruit than the present. Every apple and cherry tree that is old enough to bear fruit is loaded down. Plums are every-where in abundance, and currants and berries of all kinds have never yielded better. The present prospect is that the grape crop this season will be unusually large and fine. Very little mildew has yet appeared, and it is to be hoped this scourge of the vineyards will withhold its unwelcome visitation this year.

Gen. Boyle has appointed James L. Foley, of Covington, Provost Marshal for Kenton, and H. C. Gassaway of Newport, for Campbell county.

On Tuesday night, between eight and nine o'clock, Jos. Long, Esq., of the firm of N. S. Long & Bro., Louisville, walked over board from the steamer Commercial at Portland, and was drowned.

Governor Beriah Magoffin has pardoned Amanda M. Tinnell, a girl about twelve years of age, who was convicted at the late term of the Kenton Circuit Court, and sentenced to one year's confinement in the State Penitentiary.

We learn that a gentleman named F. Finley, whose residence is near Georgetown, Ky., was run over on Monday by a reaping machine, and instantly killed. He was an estimable man, and a highly respected man.

The Uniontown (Ky.) News says that Hon. Ben. P. Cissell has resigned his position as State Senator.

Quite a number of leading secessionists of Nashville have professed repentance and taken the oath within the last few days.

Gold is being sold in Louisville by the bankers at 7 1/2 to 8 per cent premium. They are buying at 6 1/2 premium.

Silver exchange has become so scarce that shop-keepers and small dealers find it difficult to supply themselves with an amount sufficient to supply their customers.

It is asserted that every pound of cotton sent north from Hilton Head will cost the United States \$2—such has been the expense of fancy abolition planting.

BY TELEGRAPH.

On going to press we have but little additional news of the battle before Richmond, the telegraph dispatches are by no means clear and conclusive as to results. Telegraphic communication being interrupted, a delay necessarily occurs, and it will take a day or two, when the mist which appears to hang over the matter is dispelled, to see what events are likely to happen from this battle.

The Late Fight Before Richmond—The New York Herald's Account.

New York, June 30.—The New York Herald's report, dated June 27, states our killed, wounded and missing that day reached 1,200.

The object of the movement was to bring Porter and other divisions into more close connection with the rest of the army; in fact changing the front of the whole of our forces, with our center and left pressing immediately on Richmond itself, which would be done, it was expected, on Saturday. It was a virtual surrender or vacating of a long line of defense, heretofore kept up to Mechanicsville, in order to have the whole force within more effective distance; also to allow the rebels to follow up, and, if possible, to have them.

McClellan ordered Porter to withdraw to two miles "his side of Gaines' Mills" early on Friday morning, which was done, the enemy following up, thinking they had gained a victory over us. Our troops, slowly moving back in order, fighting as they went, crossed the Chickahominy and reached the position designated for their occupation, the rebels following in great force, and by three o'clock P. M. there was a general and heavy engagement here, lasting till 7 o'clock, when a halt took place; but the rebels again renewed it with greater ferocity than ever. Our men stood up to the unequal contest like heroes and did fearful execution. Our forces were increased by Genl. Sigel's, Palmer's, French's and Meagher's Brigades, and the rebels were badly beaten. Meagher's Brigade went into the battle with coats off and sleeves rolled up, fighting like tigers.

The ground which Gen. McClellan ordered Gen. Porter to occupy and hold, was occupied and held. In the first part of the day General Porter's corps only extended against the rebels, but subsequently reinforcements swelled the number to 45,000. The rebels had 50,000 men under Generals Lee, Hill, Anderson and Branch.

Further Account of the Late Fight near Richmond.

Our troops drove the rebels more than half a mile at the point of the bayonet, the rebels falling in heaps—more of them falling in this charge than at Fair Oaks. They were driven from their rifle pits, and we occupied them until reinforced. Gen. Sickles had two horses shot under him.

New York, July 1.
In answer to questions to-day, Secretary Seward stated that Gen. McClellan was in communication with our fleet on James river. The Secretary also declared that there was no truth in the report published this morning that two European governments had given notice that the war should cease.

The President to call for 200,000 Volunteers.

New York, July 1.—It is stated that on the recommendation of the Governors of all loyal States, the President will call for 200,000 volunteers, to hold points already acquired and close the war.

The Republican Abolitionists have formed in New York City a Disunion Association, which is called an "Emancipation League." Of this "League," W. C. Bryant, the poet and editor of the Evening Post, is President. One of its articles the Times says, pledges its members to RESIST THE RETENTION OF ANY SLAVE STATE IN THE UNION, unless it will first pass an act of emancipation. The new League was organized by a public meeting at the Cooper Institute on Friday night. Rev. D. Tyng presided and made a short address in which he declared his full confidence in the final emancipation of the slaves by the Commander-in-Chief of the army, Abraham Lincoln.

Commercial.

MAYSVILLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, July 3, 1862.

Sugar New Orleans, 10 to 11c.
Molasses—New Orleans, 50c.; Half Bbls. 25 to 26 1/2 with upward tendency.
Wheat—White selling at 50 to 55c. Red 70 to 75.
Flour—Selling at from \$1 to \$1 1/2.
Whisky—Market firm Nelson's extra selling at 2 1/2.
Crash Sugar, 1 1/2 @ 1 1/4.
Gran. " 1 1/2 @ 1 1/4.
Load " 1 1/2 @ 1 1/4.
Rum 5c. for clear sides—no demand for Hams or Shoulders.
Lard, 5 to 5 1/2c. per lb.
Hemp—\$1 per ton.
Tobacco—Selling at 40 to 45c. lbs.
Mackerel—Bbls. No. 2, \$10; Half bbls. 5, 50, Quarters \$3.25.
Salt—40 cents per bushel.
Hemp—Hull Iron 2 1/2; Nail Iron 3 1/2 @ 3; Horse Shoe 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2.
Nails—\$3 for 10d.
Rice—90c. @ lb.
Feathers—50 cents lbs.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 1.
FLOUR—\$1 30 to 1 40 for Family; \$1 25 for Extra.
WHISKY—\$2 25 @ 2 3/4 per gal.
LARD—7 1/2 @ 7 3/4 per cwt.
PORK—Mess Pork \$9 50 @ 10.
BACON—5 1/2 @ 5 3/4 for shoulders, ribs and clear sides.
GROCERIES—Sugar 9 1/2 @ 10c. Coffee 29 @ 30c. Molasses 12 @ 13c.
WHEAT—Red 50 @ 51c. White 50 @ 51c. CORN—33 @ 34c. per bushel.
OATS—24 @ 25c. per bushel.
RICE—45 @ 46c. per cwt.
BARLEY—50 @ 51c. for spring and fall.

Fine Gold Watches

JEWELRY!!

THE undersigned beg leave to state we have just received a large stock of Watches and Jewelry consisting in part of the following articles viz: Gold and Hunting Case, Duplex Lever and Swiss Watches both ladies and gents. A large assortment of Silver Watches, Carbuncles, Emeralds, Lapis, Brilliant, Coral and Jet Sets, a choice assortment of Rings, Buttons, Bracelets, Thimbles and Lockets, Gold Silver and Steel Spectacles, a good stock of Silver and plated ware and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. Any article of Watches or Jewelry made to order in the shortest notice.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted by experienced workmen.
DUFEY & McCARTHEY,
2nd Street opposite A. M. January & Son.
July 3-ly

LEE HOUSE,

Mrs. TUREMAN, late of the Lee House, Proprietress,
MAYSVILLE, KY.

HAVING PURCHASED THIS WELL KNOWN HOUSE, situated on the CORNER OF SUTTON AND FRONT STS. and thoroughly furnished in every department for a first class Hotel, is now prepared to receive and accommodate in superior style, all who may favor her with their patronage. The Lee House is conveniently situated to the Steamboat Landing, and in the vicinity of principal business houses of the city. The experienced Proprietress, although deprived of the assistance of her husband, is determined to resume the management of this Popular Hotel, and her undivided and ceaseless attention will be as judiciously directed to promote the comfort and pleasure of her guests, as to the maintenance of the Lee House, the unrivaled reputation as a first class Hotel, so long enjoyed by the Goddard House, while under her control. She respectfully solicits the patronage of the public and her friends, a continuance of their patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed.
June 19

NOTICE!

TO THE TAX-PAYERS OF MASON COUNTY!!

By a recent act of the Legislature it is made my duty, immediately after the 1st of June to proceed with the Collection of the public Revenue as speedily as possible. By the same act it is made my duty to report, at the July, September and November County Courts, the amount of taxes collected and pay the same over to the Auditor. I am authorized under said act to notify the Tax-payers by public notice stuck up at the Court house door, and in the different Precincts to receive taxes. County, that on certain days between the 1st of September, and the 15th of October, I, or my deputies, will attend at the place of holding election in such districts and receive their taxes. It is made the duty of the tax-payers to attend on such days and pay the same. If this is not done, after that date they will have to pay the same at the Court-house; and if not done there within the time prescribed by law, ten per cent. upon the amount added. Thus it will be seen that it will be to the interest of the tax-payers to see to it that their taxes are paid, within the time prescribed by law, as after that time I shall invariably add the ten per cent. imposed by law to their lists when I come to collect. This I shall be compelled to do as I shall have to advance the Revenue due by such delinquents and enforce payment at once with the costs to reimburse myself. By paying taxes on time, the tax-payers will save the time and trouble of attending at the Court-house, and the money will work first rate. The people have the same time, as heretofore, within which to pay their taxes. The only difference being, that they shall give the matter attention themselves and see to its payment at the times and places prescribed, instead of the old way of having the Sheriff call half dozen times, more or less, for their taxes. The law is plain, simple, and to the point; and I intend to comply with its provisions and enforce its penalties, and this notice is given to call the attention of the people to it, so that no harm may be done any one, in consequence of their ignorance of the law. The time and place at which I, or my deputies, will attend in the different Precincts to receive taxes, will be the 1st of September, and the 15th of October, will be advertised by public notice stuck up as required by law. In the mean time, let every one pay up that can, when called upon by two or three times, that a good account of the promptness of the people of the county may be reported to the auditor at the July and September terms of our Court.
Respectfully,
W. W. BALDWIN,
July 5-3w
Sheriff of Mason County.

Sensation Store!

DRY GOODS!!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

For Cash!!!

M. R. BURGESS & SON BUY THEIR

Stock of the New York Importers

FOR CASH.

AND RECEIVE NEW GOODS

EVERY WEEK!

Their Customers may rely on finding at all

times a complete assortment of the most fashion-

able goods at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH!

Maysville, Ky., June 19th, 1862.

NEW

GRAIN, GROCERY,

AND

COMMISSION HOUSE,

Corner of 3rd & Market Streets,

MAYSVILLE, - - KENTUCKY.

I HAVE JUST OPENED A GRAIN, GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE in the house formerly occupied by Jas. C. Brookover, north-east corner of Third & Market Sts. I will pay the highest market price in cash for WHEAT, RYE and BARLEY.

I have just received a full stock of Groceries, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Fish, Tobacco, Salt, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of all articles in the Grocery line, all warranted to be of the best quality. My goods have been bought exclusively for Cash, and will be sold for Cash or Country Produce, at very small profits.

I have also on hand a large stock of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY. Commission, Storage & Forwarding Business attended to with promptness.

All persons desiring of getting the worth of their money, will please give me a call. June 19th, 1862. BEN PHISTER.

CRUSHED, Powdered and Granulated Sugar, of best quality, in store and for sale low by BEN PHISTER, Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

SYRUP.—Philadelphia and Baltimore Syrups, in barrels, half barrels and 10 gal. kegs, for sale low by BEN PHISTER, Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

TOBACCO of all grades and prices, for sale by BEN PHISTER, Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

VINEGAR of the best quality, for sale by BEN PHISTER, June 19.

WHISKY a very choice article for harvest use, for sale low by BEN PHISTER, June 19.

APPLE BRANDY—old and mellow of best quality, in store and for sale by BEN PHISTER, June 19.

SALT—in store and arriving, for sale at lowest rates by BEN PHISTER, June 19.

FISH.—Mackerel and White Fish, in barrels, brands for sale at lowest rates and kits, of best quality by BEN PHISTER, June 19.

TEA—a very superior article, the best imported, in store and for sale by BEN PHISTER, June 19.

RICE—the pure Carolina Rice, for sale by BEN PHISTER, June 19.

CANDLES.—Star & Summer Mould Candles, of best quality, at BEN PHISTER'S.

SOAP & STARCH, of best brands, for sale low by BEN PHISTER, June 19.

BACON WANTED.—I am buying clear sides at highest cash prices. BEN PHISTER.

WHEAT, RYE & BARLEY WANTED.—I am constantly in the market and paying highest prices. BEN PHISTER, June 19.

DONIPHAN HOUSE,

(FORMERLY THE PARKER HOUSE.)

Between Sutton and Wall Streets,

MAYSVILLE, - - - KENTUCKY.

A. DONIPHAN, Proprietor.

THE ONLY ONE DOLLAR DAY HOUSE IN THE CITY.

Travelers are respectfully requested to give it a trial.

Daily Stages leave the door for all points in the interior. June 19, 1862-ly.

WHISKY.
30 Barrels of 6 year old Bourbon; 20 bbls of 2 year old Bourbon; 5 Apple Brandy, for sale by H. C. LLOYD, Maysville, June 19, 1862.

VINEGAR.
35 Barrels of Pure Cider Vinegar, for sale by H. C. LLOYD, June 19.

COFFEE.
20 Bags of pure Rio Coffee, for sale low by H. C. LLOYD, June 19.

SUGAR.
60 Bbls. of Crushed, Granulated, Refined, Loving and Hudson River Sugar, for sale by H. C. LLOYD, June 19.

ATTRACTIONS!

REDUCTIONS!!

BARGAINS!!!

You save money by buying your Dry

Goods at the CHEAP STORE!!!

FRESH ARRIVALS FROM AUCTIONS,

EVERY WEEK!!!!

MULLINS & HUNT

BEG TO INFORM THEIR NUMER-

ous friends and old customers in Mason and adjoining counties, that their new establishment, opposite the Farmers Bank, to which they have recently removed, is complete in every department, and never, on any former occasion have they been in such a position to present inducements to their patrons as the present.

Their Stock is now unrivalled in variety, elegance, fashion and cheapness, and considerably enlarged, in every branch, since their removal.

Their Stock of Cloths, Casimeres, Vestings, &c., cannot be surpassed.

Their Stock of HATS: (some manufactured expressly for the best class of Kentucky trade) is unequalled; and in the Carpet and House Furnishing department, the goods need but to be seen to command appreciation.

Their Stock of Dress Goods, comprising every article adapted to a Ladies wardrobe, deserves particular attention, embracing so many beautiful and desirable materials.

Economy is the order of the day, and to those who study it, we respectfully extend an invitation to call and examine our stock at the Cheap Dry Goods Store,

OPPOSITE THE FARMERS BANK, 2ND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY. June 19, 1862.

Spring & Summer

GOODS!!

J. LE BOUTILLIER & BROS.,

30 West Fourth Street,

Between Main and Walnut, Cincinnati, O.

Are now receiving many new and desirable styles in

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS!!

AT VERY MODERATE PRICES

30 WEST FOURTH STREET,

North side, bet. Main and Walnut

J. LE BOUTILLIER & BROS.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

IF YOU WANT YOUR WATCH

PROPERLY REPAIRED, GO TO

G. BROWN'S, in Cadwallader's Building.

LADIES THAT REQUIRE JEWELRY

REPAIRED OR CLEANED, SHOULD GO TO

G. BROWN'S, in Cadwallader's Building.

R. C. ROSS. WM. COLVIN.

ROSS & COLVIN,

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL

PAINTERS,

Shop on 2nd Street, over Gurney's Meat Store,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

GRAIN, GILDING, GLAZING AND PAINTING, done in the latest and most approved style, and with dispatch. June 19th, 1862.

L. H. LONG,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

IN ALL KINDS OF

GRAIN, FLOUR, TOBACCO, SALT, &c.

Corner of Wall & 2nd Streets,

MAYSVILLE, - - - KENTUCKY.

June 19, 1862-ly

IF YOU WANT TO BUY A SET OF

JEWELRY CHEAP, GO TO

G. BROWN'S, in Cadwallader's Building.

Maysville, June 12, 1861.

LOUIS STINE

MERCHANT TAILOR

AND GENTS FURNISHER,

SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A Choice assortment of all Seasonable Goods in his line, which he is prepared to dispose of at the lowest rates for "CASH." He solicits a call from his friends and pledges his best efforts to give Satisfaction. June 12, 1862.

NOTICE!

ALL persons known to themselves indebted to the firm of W. H. & J. A. Loughridge, will please call and settle. And all persons having claims against the said firm, will present them for settlement. June 20

J. A. LOUGHRIDGE.

J. SHACKLEFORD, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office on Third Street near Market, Maysville, Ky.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, designed to be the most effectual Alternative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Pure Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:

SCURF, AND SCURFIOUS COMPLAINTS, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, Ulics, Pimples, Blotches, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Scabies and Syphilitic Affections, Mercurial Disease, Dropsy, Nephritis or the Dropsical Affection, Dysuria and Stricture, Enlargement of the Prostate and Seminal Vesicles, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from Impurity of the Blood.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of impurities, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alternative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even when no such outward evidence is given, it is better to cleanse the blood for health, and all is well; but with this purgation of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla

